

401 KAR 55:005 Significant harm criteria.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CABINET
Department For Environmental Protection
Division for Air Quality

Relates to: KRS Chapter 224.20-100, 223.20-110, 224.20-120

Statutory Authority: KRS 224.10-100

Necessity and Function: KRS 224.10-100 requires the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet to prescribe regulation for the prevention, abatement and control of air pollution. This regulation defines those levels of pollutant concentration which must be prevented in order to avoid significant harm to the health of persons.

Section 1. Purpose. Notwithstanding any other provision of the regulations of the Division for Air Quality, this chapter is designed to prevent ambient pollutant concentrations at any location from reaching the following levels which could cause significant harm to the health of persons.

- (1) Sulfur dioxide: 2,620 micrograms per cubic meter (1.0 ppm), twenty-four (24) hour average.
- (2) Particulate matter, measured as PM₁₀: 600 micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average.
- (3) Carbon monoxide: 57.5 milligrams per cubic meter (fifty (50) ppm), eight (8) hour average. 86.3 milligrams per cubic meter (seventy-five (75) ppm), four (4) hour average. 144 +milligrams per cubic meter (125 ppm), one (1) hour average.
- (4) Ozone: 1,200 micrograms per cubic meter (0.6 ppm), one (1) hour average.
- (5) Nitrogen dioxide: 3,750 micrograms per cubic meter (2.0 ppm), one (1) hour average. 938 micrograms per cubic meter (0.5 ppm), twenty-four (24) hour average.

Effective date: April 14, 1988

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
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